

CLEAN MILK AND PURE MAPLE SUGAR

Dr. Wiley Says It Is Up to Vermonters to Produce Only the Best.

BANQUET OF DAIRYMEN

President Benton Tells What the University Wants to Do for Agriculture of the State.

The 42nd annual meeting of the Vermont State Dairymen's association came to an end Thursday evening with a banquet, served in the large dining room at the Van Ness house and attended by about 200 persons, including members of the Vermont Dairymen's association, who also held their annual meeting in this city during the week. As in some former years, Congressman D. J. Foster was the toastmaster, performing the duties of the place in his usual happy manner. He brought with him to Burlington Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States department of agriculture, and widely known and respected as the "pure food man". Dr. Wiley pleaded for clean milk and pure maple sugar from the Vermont dairymen and sugar makers in the course of his talk on "The Farmers' Right to a Fair Market". President Benton of the University of Vermont addressed the banquet, speaking eloquently on "What the University Wants to Do for Vermont Agriculture". Governor Mead, as the representative of the State, appropriately presided at the banquet. The banquet brought to a close a meeting which was declared to be at least the equal of any former meeting of the association in point of attendance of dairy and creamery men, in the display of dairy machinery, and in the enthusiasm shown and interest taken in the subjects under discussion.

At the close of the banquet, the retiring president of the association, F. C. Davis of Hartford, introduced Congressman Foster as the toastmaster. Mr. Foster referred to the Dairymen's association as "the finest, most successful, most progressive organization in the State of Vermont."

Of Dr. Wiley, Mr. Foster said: "You know he lived a bachelor until within a few months—that's not a joke—that's true—and I assure you he is much improved since the change."

Dr. Wiley, Mr. Foster said, "You know he lived a bachelor until within a few months—that's not a joke—that's true—and I assure you he is much improved since the change."

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"Your great industry of farming," declared Mr. Foster, "is beginning to be recognized throughout the world as the great primal industry of God's footstool."

Mr. Foster then drew a vivid picture of the agricultural conditions under ancient Rome, as contrasted with those of the present day, as he saw them in Italy while a delegate of the United States, one of 47 nations represented there.

"You have two phases of the industry before you," he continued, "production and distribution. To this two-fold problem, the government of every State in the Union, of these United States, and of every other nation in the world is addressing itself to-day."

Congressman Foster then called upon the first speaker of the evening, the chief executive of this State.

GOVERNOR MEAD.

Governor Mead opened his response with a profession of his interest in all that affects the welfare of this State.

"I feel no more at home with any other association than with the farmers of this State, except possibly the old soldiers."

"You Vermonters are a peculiar people, in many ways. We think we are as good as anyone, that our State is the equal of any, that our ladies and our children are the best, and of our history and our part in war we are proud. In proportion to her population, Vermont sent more soldiers to the Civil War than any other State."

"It is not agriculture at the very basis of the prosperity of every nation? Has this not been true for many centuries?"

The governor pointed to France as a great example of agricultural thrift and consequently, of solid prosperity.

"On the other hand," said he, "Spain, which has neglected her agricultural wealth, is to-day a national pauper."

Governor Mead called attention to the high rank of Vermont in the manufacture of dairy products, citing figures to show that it is second to but few States of the Union.

Applause was called forth by the speaker's remark that "we have with us our future government" indicating Mr. Foster, who sat near.

"Vermont has a history," said Governor Mead, "that is unique—it is the only State in the Union that was once an independent republic."

Mr. Foster then introduced Dr. Wiley, who spoke, in part, as follows:

DR. H. W. WILEY.

"As Mr. Foster has said, a year ago I was very much engaged. Now the engagement has terminated in marriage. I hope I am as much improved as Mr. Foster declares."

Dr. Wiley laid down the principle that a farmer should have an unadulterated market, and said that Vermont's dairy was brought to the attention of the Federal government as one of the most adulterated and misbranded articles of our food supply, previous to the passage of the pure food law.

"The Vermont maple sugar dealer gets \$1.50 a gallon for his syrup because he can send it forth into an unadulterated market," declared Dr. Wiley.

Roars of laughter followed Dr. Wiley's assertion that "every State in the Union sent more soldiers to the Civil War in proportion to its population, than any other."

The speaker declared that oleomargarine is a wholesome article of food, but that it should not be sold under the guise of butter.

"I am sailing under false colors," he announced, "I came here to learn, whether I appear as an orator or otherwise. I learned a great deal in the hour I spent to-day in that the exhibit representing your two leading industries."

Dr. Wiley believed the government experts could detect five per cent. of brown sugar in the maple product, or a correspondingly small trace of oleomargarine in butter.

"So you see," he concluded, "we can practically assure you of an unadulterated market."

"Pure, fresh, clean milk from a healthy cow, is the only food fit for an infant deprived of the mother's milk."

"If you didn't see the sign on that little building," said Dr. Wiley of the State Laboratory of Hygiene, "you'd take it for a woodhouse to hold logs, or the stone building next door, where the lawyers go in." Some of the most important work in this State, said he, is done in that laboratory.

"I like to make the business of the unadulterated milk," he asserted, declaring furthermore that the State has made a great reduction in the infant mortality in our cities."

"There were 62 murders in Chicago last year," said he, "and not one conviction. You have 40 homicides in this State this winter, and how many convictions?"

"We have a big foreign trade, it matters little in this country how many people we kill on the railroad, under automobile or by falls from an aeroplane."

"If you are in favor of an unadulterated market you don't want to sell dirty milk, nor put the best potatoes on top of the barrel, nor the best apples on top of the barrel."

"I wouldn't sell a gallon of dirty milk, if I had to do it to save myself from dying of starvation."

"Even politics may be saved, if we apply the principles of the pure food and drug laws," declared Dr. Wiley.

"And why step by step? Because that is the way we have to go. If we tried to put reforms through Congress all at once, they would fail of realization."

"All commerce ought to be honest. I prophesy that it will not be ten years before the United States states its law that no merchandise shall pass from State to State misbranded or falsely advertised."

"We haven't been able to make ourselves honest of our own volition, so we will have to do it by law."

"The time is coming when the poor, sick mother will not be left to die when her child will not become a public charge, when she will get as good treatment as a sick hog."

"Who are the people building the Panama canal? You will say, the engineers and the contractors."

"No, it is not so, they have nothing to

do with it; the physicians and the bacteriologists are building the Panama canal."

"No longer will the wars of history be terrible because of disease. Why did the little Japs win over the big Russians? Because the bacteriologists went on in advance of the Japanese army and labeled the springs of water as fit, or as unfit, for use."

"Day by day we are conquering disease and unsanitary conditions, and conserving useful lives. And so we look forward to a future full of welfare and happiness for the human race."

PRESIDENT BENTON OF U. V. M.

President Benton of the University of Vermont was then introduced.

Dr. Benton declared that he had long wanted to be associated with an institution having a department of agriculture, and declared that he had devoted his life to the service of higher education in this State.

A handsome tribute was paid to Dean Hills when Dr. Benton said that he had found that the reputation of this man is known from coast to coast, and he is a generally accepted authority the country over.

"I am firmly of the opinion," said President Benton, "that the University of Vermont should be of the most service to the agricultural interests of this State as the University of Wisconsin is in its own field."

Dr. Benton also mentioned several other lines of service and progress in which he had hopes for the usefulness of the University of Vermont.

"I am hoping that the day will come when we will have some demonstration farms in connection with this university," said he, and before closing his address he paid a tribute to the memory of the late Justin S. Morrill, the father of American public agricultural education.

President Benton cut short his address, on account of the lateness of the hour, and he arrived only just evening from a month's trip through the far West, and full of the enthusiasm of the new world out there.

LAST DAY OF CONVENTION.

Meeting of Women's Auxiliary with Election of Officers.

The meeting of the Women's auxiliary, held Thursday morning in Morrill Hall, was the largest and most interesting in the history of the organization. The president, Mrs. C. P. Smith of Morrisville, delivered the annual address of that officer, tracing the growth of the auxiliary and giving to her associates in office and in membership a full share of the credit for the year's success. At the roll call the various members present responded with favorite quotations.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, Miss Anna Stacy of Charlotte, showed that the organization is in good financial condition. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Edna S. Beach, Charlotte; vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Robie; secretary-treasurer, Miss Anna Stacy, Charlotte; Mrs. Beach later announced the nomination of Mrs. F. W. Draper of Enosburg Falls as the third member of the nominating committee, the other members being Mrs. C. C. Jones of Bennington and Mrs. E. S. Smith of Fletcher.

"Yesterday and to-day" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Luella E. Bickford of Bradford. Not having been in close touch with farm life for 30 years until recently, Mrs. Bickford was able to speak from actual experience of the changed conditions, which she referred to as "the grand uplift that has come to the good farmer and his family."

She contrasted the hardships of a generation ago with the comforts and even luxuries which are found on the farm to-day, and saw no reason why the present day farmer's wife should not be as well contented as any woman in the city. In closing, she emphasized the old-time idea that the greatest thing in all the world is to be a "home keeper," and not simply a housekeeper.

Miss Gertrude M. Terrill, dean of women at the University of Vermont, addressed the auxiliary upon "Hygiene in the Home," taking up the conditions that make for an effective home life, and especially those which enhance the health, with special reference to proper ventilation. Miss Josephine A. Marshall of the university teaching staff discussed "Buying Feathers and Clothing," treating in the matter of adulteration, household tests for adulteration, the problem of child labor and the sweat shop, and the work of the Consumers' League.

Mrs. Robie gave a reading, entitled "A Farmer's Discouragements and How to Avoid Them," which was much enjoyed by all. This concluded the program preceding the business session.

COW TEST ASSOCIATION.

The Vermont State Cow Test association held its annual meeting at the armory Thursday morning. There was a warm discussion of the "open book," the sentiment of the members being very largely in favor of keeping the cow records open to inspection. The main objection named was a possible injustice to those farmers whose records were least favorable, and to meet this a timely suggestion was offered by Professor Rabild to the effect that the records be designated by number or by letter, the names corresponding to the number being known only to the cow tester and to those farmers whose records were chosen as follows: President, T. G. Bronson of East Hardwick; vice-president, E. G. Jones of Waterville; secretary-treasurer, C. D. Hazen, Jr., of White River Junction.

The report of Secretary C. D. Hazen declared the success of the association to be the best in its history. A small balance in the treasury was noted. Mr. Hazen urged that tests of cows be continued through the second year. The records in his local association, said he, showed an increased production per pound of 1.00 pounds of milk per year, and an increased production of butter to the amount of 50 pounds. This represented an added value of nearly \$10, and for the total of 500 cows, a total return of \$5,000.

"It certainly paid us well," said he, "to have the services of a tester."

"The association named wrong," said one of the speakers. "Instead of the 'cow testing association,' it should be the 'milk-testing association,'" emphasizing the fact that the test is a test of dairy management, rather than of the stock.

Professor Helmer Rabild of Washington, D. C., was the principal speaker. His address was devoted principally to the matter of feeding for greatest possible milk returns, although he laid strong emphasis on the need for good bulls, used according to a plan of rotation.

Professor Rabild explained the results of his investigations in regard to the relative value of different cattle foods as producers of milk. His conclusion was to the effect that the farmer should be governed in his feeding of his cows by consideration of the feed which yields the greatest amount of milk elements, keep-

ing in mind the prevailing price of the feed in the locality where he lives.

Professor Rabild's address was of a technical nature, dealing largely with figures, but he held the close attention of his hearers and brought out some obscure points with great clearness.

LAST SESSION OF DAIRYMEN.

The dairymen met at two o'clock for their final session. C. C. Jones of Bennington was the first speaker of the afternoon, his subject being "Business Farming."

"You won't find many business places," said he, "on some mud-ridden street in this city will you? Then how can you expect to run a successful farm business if you are living on a mud road?"

Mr. Jones, who is superintendent of the Fillmore farms at Bennington, drew upon an extensive experience in farm management in this and other States, showing his audience his systems of farm accounting and explaining in detail his methods of administration.

Mr. Jones urged that the men sent to the dairymen to men who have time to give to their duty there, and the brains to do it. Increased co-operation among farmers, said he, is sure to come. He declared himself in favor of co-operative banks.

ECONOMICAL MILK PRODUCTION.

Edward Van Alstyne of Kinderhook, N. Y., spoke next on "Economic Milk Production."

Mr. Van Alstyne pointed out the mistake that is made in keeping milk cows "for their society and their manure." Milk producing can often be made profitable, said he, by reducing the number of cows to a point where expenses will not exceed income. The speaker emphasized first the importance of good stock, laying special stress upon the need of well-bred cattle.

His second plan was for wise feeding, summer and winter. "Pasture should be improved," said he, "and I want to emphasize the idea, as an economist in the production of winter milk." In regard to the matter of cattle feed, the speaker recommended the best feed from point of view of milk producing qualities and protein value.

A healthy cow, of good breed, living in a well-ventilated, sanitary stable, said he, in conclusion, produces more milk and does it far more economically than a cow whose condition and surroundings do not measure up to these standards.

Ovation for Dr. Wiley.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the great champion of the American people in the crusade for pure food, had entered the packed hall a few minutes before the close of Mr. Van Alstyne's address. As he was recognized passing down the center aisle he was greeted with enthusiasm, and when Professor Hills had introduced him, the renewed tribute ended in the rise of the entire audience to their feet, and the crowd stifled with prolonged applause to Dr. Wiley's nationwide popularity.

"I want to make plain to the farmers," said Dr. Wiley, "like to see as much care taken for the farmer's wife as for his best Jersey cow. The farmer's wife in the part of the country where I live has a pretty hard time. In the first place, she has to work too hard. She doesn't have enough hired help. At harvest time the farmer has plenty of hired help, but you don't see many extra girls about the kitchen."

"The farmer's wife ought to be made comfortable. I find here and there, very little provision made for her comfort. It wouldn't cost you any more to make your home comfortable than to build a silo. You can put in hot and cold running water, with a bath room, and a septic tank near at hand, for less than \$200."

"The farmer should be able to cook. Oftentimes it is hard to get a girl to help in the kitchen. The farmer should be able to take a hand in the work there."

"I believe in protecting the children of the country from the evils of going into the factories."

"Men and women on the farm work too many hours. Can you blame a boy or girl for leaving the farm when he or she sees better opportunities, with shorter hours ahead?"

"I believe in making the life on the farm more attractive; more boys would stay on the farm and more girls would marry to live on the farm."

"I am surely a believer in equal rights for men and women. A woman is a human being, like the rest of us." (Applause.)

"It's the skill and the spirit with which a man works, not the number of hours, that measures his accomplishment. He who works effectively with a few hours of labor by working a man or a horse shorter hours. Ten or 12 hours a day is too much."

"I should like to see established on the farm hours of rest, hours of leisure, for all."

No right-minded man is afraid of labor. If he isn't, he drives a boy from the farm and the girl to the city. It is nothing but labor there. The service in the city has her afternoon off, but the farmer's boy or the farmer's girl doesn't have a rule.

"The farmer's wife should have amusement, recreation—her music, musical instruments, her magazines and place to read them."

"She should not be isolated. She should have her friends, with time to visit them and to entertain them. Too often she remains the girl in intellectual power that she was when married, while the husband grows intellectually. This isn't right. She should have the opportunity to cultivate her mind."

"I believe in women's clubs, just as I do in men's clubs. By coming together, they too, will grow mentally. Oh, it's a sad thing to see a giant intellectually, and a child intellectually, linked together as we too often see the case to be."

"I believe in the women of this country. No great accomplishment for the public welfare is ever going to come to pass without the help of the women. Give them a chance—break their shackles."

"I don't say this because I want women to go into business as men do. They don't want to do that. But I want to see them free to develop themselves as far as they are capable."

"Let us take the city on to the farm. We can make everything in the city worth having on to the farm, and avoid many of the vices and temptations of the city. Factories ought to be in the country—that is the place for them."

OFFICERS ELECTED AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The business meeting of the dairymen was held at the close of the afternoon session. Congressman David J. Foster, at the request of the association, spoke briefly, explaining that a member of a sub-committee of the House committee on agriculture, and that Mr. Plumley had asked him to present the matter of the oleomargarine bill pending before Congress to the Vermont dairymen, and ask their co-operation. It is also desired, said he, that the association send a representative to Washington who shall give aid in getting the desired

action in Congress, and who shall report to the Vermonters upon affairs at Washington connected with this bill.

The following officers were elected: President, W. E. Carter, Rutland; vice-president, first congressional district, C. C. Jones, Bennington; second district, J. G. Turnbull, Orleans; secretary, F. H. Bickford, Bradford; treasurer, M. A. Adams, Derby; auditor, P. B. B. Northrop, Shelton.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, prepared by committees, were presented and adopted:

Whereas, the city of Burlington, with its usual courtesy, has done all in its power to make our meeting of 1912 a success;

Resolved, that it be resolved by the Vermont Dairymen's association and the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' association, jointly, that we extend to the representatives of the city of Burlington our thanks for the courteous treatment received.

Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that during the past three years nursery stock and other plants imported into this country have been the means of bringing into this country nests of the brown tail moth, occasional masses of eggs of the gipsy moth, the white pine blister rust and the potato wart disease;

Resolved, that it be resolved by the Vermont Dairymen's association and the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' association, that we favor the enactment by Congress of House bill No. 1200 (Senate bill 2570), which provides for the inspection and regulation of the transportation of nursery stock and other plants imported into this country, that we may prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases.

Whereas, organized efforts to bring directly to the farmer in concrete shape the most practical results of experiment station research and agricultural college teaching known as agricultural extension, has been inaugurated in almost every State in the Union other than Vermont, has been in vogue in other New England States for years, and has proven its worth by its works;

Resolved, that the work of the agricultural college and is so recognized throughout the land;

Whereas, the State of Vermont at present makes no appropriation for the teaching of agriculture at its State university;

Resolved, that Senate bill No. 2, introduced by Senator Page of Vermont, providing for agricultural extension under the auspices of the agricultural colleges of the country and for vocational education in the secondary schools, makes national support of agricultural extension contingent upon State appropriation, falling which the national appropriation lapses and

Whereas, there seems likelihood that the Page bill or some bill drawn along similar lines will pass Congress in the not distant future;

Resolved, that it be particularly urged upon the senator's own State, now almost alone among the States in making no provision for agricultural extension, this situation should not be promptly remedied.

Resolved, that it be resolved by the Vermont Dairymen's association that it heartily approves the national aid for agricultural extension and vocational education in the secondary schools, principles upon which the Page bill is based; that it favors a State appropriation to the State university for agricultural extension work; and that it instructs its officers to urge for such appropriation before the next General Assembly.

Whereas, the parcels post has been proven in other countries to be of great benefit, especially in rural districts; and, whereas, notwithstanding the continued demand from the agricultural interests of the country in general for legislation to the establishment of a parcel post system in this country, and whereas, no effort productive of results has as yet been made, therefore, be it resolved by the Vermont Dairymen's association and the Vermont Sugar Makers' association that it approves of such establishment and that our representatives in the different legislative bodies be instructed to do all in their power to further such legislation, and if necessary to introduce the subject in the different bodies in which they are representing us.

Whereas, we all know that the resources of the West, Northwest and Canadian Northwest have been and are being widely exploited by judicious advertising, whereas, we feel that it is necessary in the not distant future such a movement must be inaugurated for New England agricultural interests;

Resolved, that it be resolved by the Vermont Dairymen's association and Vermont Sugar Makers' association that some action be taken toward the appointment of a representative to confer with their power to further such legislation, and that they appoint a representative to co-operate with us in the establishing of a New England Agricultural Bureau.

W. E. CARTER, C. C. JONES, H. B. CHAPIN, Committee.

THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

Whereas, there is a bill before Congress to repeal the so-called Groat law placing a tax on oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter, and while we do not object to the sale of oleomargarine for what it is, and on its merits as a substitute for butter, we do object to the tax being put on sale in such form and color as to deceive the purchaser;

Resolved, that it be resolved by the Vermont Dairymen's association in annual meeting assembled, that it respectfully requests the Vermont delegation in Congress to use all honorable means in its power to prevent the repeal of the said Groat law.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be mailed by the secretary of this association to each of the Vermont delegation in Congress.

And be it further resolved that upon request of a member of the agricultural committee in Congress, to the president or secretary of this association, they shall be empowered to appoint one of its members to represent the dairy interest of the State in Washington, the expenses thereof to be borne by this association to such an amount as may be determined by said officers.

T. G. BRONSON, GEORGE DUNSMORE, O. L. MARTIN, Committee.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

The gold medal and sweepstakes cup for best butter were to George Goble of Devon, whose sample of the dairy product scored 96 points out of a possible 100. The creamery sweepstakes cup went to B. C. Jennings of East Hardwick, with a score of 97.3